Santa Clara Valley Water District

FY 2015

Budget in Brief

Budget highlights:

- $469.1 million total operating and capital budget
- The capital budget is 50% ($232.8 million) of the total FY 2015 budget
- Capital-driven budget continues to deliver on objectives of Safe, Clean Water ballot measure
- Scheduled construction of 65 projects is expected to generate or sustain an estimated 3,000 to 7,000 local jobs
- Water rates increase by 9.9% (rates for well owners), or an average of $2.31 per month in the North County, and by 4.6%, or an average of 48 cents per month in the South County, for an average household
- The budget is 0.6% ($2.8 million) less than the FY 2014 adopted budget
- Operation outlays are up 2.4% compared with the adopted 2014 budget. Included in the operating costs are significant investments in training and staff development, college and skilled trades internship programs, and the recycled water program, including the start-up operations of the Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center

Key deliverables:

- Continue to deliver Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program commitments and carry out $95 million in flood protection capital projects
- Planning phase for seismic retrofit at Anderson Dam
- Planning and design of Calero-Guadalupe Dam Seismic Retrofit Projects
- Remove 43,000 cubic yards of sediment from creeks to restore flood carrying capacity
- Control 2,720 acres of upland vegetation to provide maintenance access and fire control
- Manage over 600 acres of in-stream vegetation to provide flood protection in all five watersheds
- Implement Stream Maintenance Program to remove sediments, stabilize creek banks and manage vegetation

District mission and services

I am proud to present the water district's Budget in Brief for fiscal year 2015. This document highlights the district's budget priorities and commitments for the upcoming year.

The $469.1 million budget is an investment in the future, both in terms of infrastructure and human capital. It provides adequate investments to protect, maintain and modernize drinking water and flood protection infrastructure; it ensures there is a sustainable and capable workforce that takes us into the future as our work becomes increasingly complex and challenging; and, it realizes efficiencies and cost savings.

What this budget does not include is any increases associated with responding to the state's unprecedented drought. While we have been at the forefront of addressing the many challenges presented by the drought, we are still focused on maintaining and upgrading the critical water resources infrastructure required to support our region's continued economic vitality and quality of life.

Beau Goldie
Chief Executive Officer

Serving you since 1929

The Santa Clara Valley Water District manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean, safe water, flood protection and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents. The water district effectively manages 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, three water treatment plants, an advanced recycled water purification center, a state-of-the-art water quality laboratory, nearly 400 acres of groundwater recharge ponds and more than 275 miles of streams.

The water district partners with 13 local water providers who use our treated water and groundwater basins, along with other sources, to deliver drinking water directly to homes and businesses in the county's 15 cities and unincorporated areas and provide conservation programs for their communities. We also serve 4,700 well owners.

To protect people and property from potential flooding, the district has invested more than $1 billion in large capital projects as well as annual stream maintenance efforts since the 1980s.

Maintaining healthy streams is essential to effective flood protection and water management, and the district continues to work to reduce toxins, contaminants and trash from our waterways.

OUR MISSION
is to provide Silicon Valley safe, clean water for a healthy life, environment and economy.

Reliable, Clean Water

This includes:
- conserving precious water resources
- managing and modernizing aging infrastructure
- ensuring dam safety and maintenance
- acquiring local and imported water supplies
- delivering high-quality drinking water and advanced purified water

Natural Flood Protection

This includes:
- carrying out projects to improve flood protection
- maintaining stream water-carrying capacity
- inspecting, repairing and constructing stream banks, levees, bypass channels and floodwalls

Water Resources Stewardship

This includes:
- reducing mercury in watersheds
- removing litter and trash and in creeks
- partnering on illegal encampment clean-ups
- awarding environmental enhancement grants
- increasing recreational access to local waterways

Budget overview

For the second successive year, the water district's budget has significant capital investments. Historically, our capital budget has ranged between $30 million and $70 million; this year it totals $232.8 million. The large capital investments approved in this budget will accomplish the following, which are described more fully in subsequent pages.

- Deliver the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection projects, approved by Santa Clara County voters in November 2012
- Repair, replace and modernize aging infrastructure
- Improve and upgrade information technology systems

This year's budget reflects our emphasis on ensuring long-term financial sustainability, fiscal accountability and value to our customers and community.

Unexpected opportunity

Groundwater percolation, or recharge, ponds are a crucial component of the county's water supply system. They provide the capacity to preserve and protect our groundwater basins, one of Santa Clara County's most important natural resources.

Every year, the water district puts local and imported water into these ponds, where it replenishes the underground aquifers to store it for future use. In the process, the water is naturally filtered. Nearly half the water used in the county each year is then pumped from the groundwater basin. This vital resource is the county's primary reserve for drought years.

This third critically dry year following a historic lack of winter rainfall resulted in very little local water flowing into district reservoirs and the groundwater basin. The statewide water shortage has also resulted in severe cutbacks to water imported to the county. This has forced the water district to cut back releases to groundwater recharge ponds in order to maintain adequate supply for its drinking water treatment plants.

The conditions, however, provide an opportunity for maintenance on recharge ponds normally filled with water year-round. Some have seen continuous use for about 30 years. The dry out allows district crews to remove collected sediments, vegetation and other materials to improve percolation capacity and return the ponds to peak performance.

District at a glance

Cities served: 15
Water retailers served: 13
Population served: 2 million residents and commuters
Budget: $469.1 million for FY15
Water used in the county: Approximately 378,000 acre-feet (AF)* in 2013
Water imported: 191,000 AF in 2013
Water saved through conservation efforts: 58,000 AF in 2013
Groundwater recharged: 96,000 AF in 2013
Reservoirs: 10, combined capacity of 169,000 AF
Treatment plants: 3, delivered 126,000 AF in 2013
Advanced water purification plant: 1
Pumping plants: 3
Miles of pipelines: 143
Miles of streams maintained: 275
Parcels removed from floodplain: Nearly 100,000 since 1980s
Mercury removed from waterways: More than 4,200 pounds since 2000
Acres of wildlife habitat restored since 2001: 609

**An acre-foot is about 326,000 gallons, the amount two families of five consume over a year.*

Clean, Reliable Water

Investing in our water

We are making significant investments in FY 2015 to increase future water supply reliability. We are working on increasing self-reliance by developing new supplies of purified recycled water, funding the rehabilitation and modernization of our water supply infrastructure and aggressively protecting the quality of our existing water supplies.

The largest of these investments will go to maintaining and modernizing our three drinking water treatment plants which will treat 103,500 acre feet of water over the course of the year. This cost includes continuous water quality testing at all sources and across our system.

We're also investing in seismic improvements across our network, to ensure reliable delivery of water from reservoir to treatment plants to pump stations and pipelines.

Our priorities for FY 2015 are:

- increasing the operational reliability of drinking water by
  - improving the ability of a number of our dams to meet seismic standards and withstand major earthquakes, including dams at Anderson, Calero and Guadalupe reservoirs which is required by the California Division of Safety of Dams ($14.6 million budget for FY 2015);
  - upgrading, modernizing and increasing the capacity of the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant, which provides clean, safe drinking water to eight communities to improve water supply reliability ($46.3 million budget for FY 2015);
  - adding fluoridation at our three drinking water treatment plants, to cost-effectively bring fluoride to most of Santa Clara County ($791,000 budget for FY 2015);
- expanding the availability and flexibility of recycled water so that it can be used for a wider variety of purposes.

Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center, San José, CA

Reverse Osmosis, Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center

Drought-proofing for the future

An important part of our long-term water supply strategy is to increase production and uses of recycled water. Currently, recycled water accounts for about 5 percent of the county's total water supply and we plan to increase it to 10 percent by 2025.

To meet this goal, we are working closely with the cities of San José, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, Palo Alto and Gilroy. As part of this expansion plan, we are designing and constructing a pipeline along Wolfe Road to deliver recycled water to the west side of Sunnyvale and the new Apple campus in Cupertino with an expenditure of $9.9 million for FY 2015.

We also are closing out the Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center capital project. Located in San José, it is the largest purification plant of its kind in Northern California. The center takes treated wastewater and purifies it by using three advanced treatment processes: microfiltration, reverse osmosis and ultraviolet light. This purified water is blended with existing recycled water supplies, enhancing its quality so that can be used for a wider variety of industrial and landscape purposes.

Increasing our investment in conservation

Given the severity of the drought we are expanding our efforts to help the community achieve the 20% water use reduction target for 2014. Roughly 50% of residential water use occurs outdoors and overwatering lawns and gardens accounts for most water waste.

The budget includes $4.9 million for residential, commercial/industrial, agricultural, and landscape rebates and technical assistance. Several rebates have been increased through September as an incentive for people to make changes that will result in long term water savings. We offer rebates for changing over water thirsty gardens to drought tolerant ones, swapping out inefficient clothes washing machines or installing a graywater system that connects a clothes washer to a graywater irrigation system.

The district's water conservation program budget is approximately $5.1 million. This includes $219,000 for a water conservation campaign to get the word out about the severity of the drought, how to save water and money.

Long-term water conservation efforts have resulted in savings of more than 58,000 acre-feet per year. This year is more important than ever.

Natural Flood Protection

Construction crews at work at the Lower Silver Creek Flood Protection Project in San José, CA

Meeting our Safe, Clean Water commitments

In 2012, Santa Clara County voters approved the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection (Safe, Clean Water) special parcel tax to fund projects addressing the following community priorities:

- Ensuring safe reliable water for the future;
- Reducing toxins, hazards and contaminants in our waterways;
- Protecting water supply and local dams from the impacts of earthquakes and natural disasters;
- Restoring fish, bird, and wildlife habitat; and
- Providing flood protection to homes, businesses, schools, streets and highways.

Safe, Clean Water builds on the success of the Clean, Safe Creeks and Natural Flood Protection (Clean, Safe Creeks) plan approved by the voters in 2000. The Safe, Clean Water program expenditure allocations for this year are $70.5 million.

Some major capital flood protection projects include:

- Guadalupe River – Upper, I-280 to Blossom Hill Road
- Llagas Creek – Upper, Buena Vista Avenue to Llagas Road
- Lower Silver Creek, I-680 to Cunningham
- Berryessa Creek, Lower Penitencia Creek to Calaveras Boulevard
- Sunnyvale East and West Channels
- Upper Penitencia Creek, Coyote Creek to Dorel Drive

More information is available at valleywater.org/SafeCleanWater.aspx.

Maintaining creeks to prevent floods

Protecting homes, businesses and transportation networks from the devastating effects of floods is one of the main jobs of the district. Flood protection activities include both major construction projects and annual stream maintenance to maintain the water-carrying capacity of streams and channels, including the following:

- Removing 26,000 cubic yards of sediment – $4 million (Safe, Clean Water funds 14 percent of the program)
- Inspecting and maintaining 114 miles of levee – $3.8 million
- Managing and controlling approximately 600 acres of in-stream vegetation - $1.1 million (Safe, Clean Water funds 100 percent of the program)

Flood protection also consists of ensuring that our creeks and channels operate at maximum efficiency. Using state-of-the-art tools to measure flood flow conveyance capacity and hydrological models, it can be determined whether our creeks and channels are moving water as designed.

Despite these efforts a major storm could result in local flooding. Development and implementation of an automated flood warning system continues, using real-time rainfall data to predict stream flows and potential flood risk.

For more information at valleywater.org/services/FloodProtection.aspx.

Almaden Lake

Almaden Lake, a 32-acre man-made water body within the Guadalupe Watershed, is within the city of San José's Almaden Lake Park. The city owns the surrounding parkland, but the water district owns most of and is responsible for the lake's flood protection, resource management and stream stewardship.

Almaden Lake, San Jose, CA

Alamitos Creek, which flows directly into the lake, stretches more than seven miles upstream and five miles from the New Almaden Quicksilver mines, the heart of mercury contamination. Sediments transported to the lake contain mercury that converts to methylmercury under favorable conditions.

Below the lake's water surface is a quarry site once separated from Alamitos Creek by a levee. Over time, heavy storms washed away the levee separating the creek from the quarry, turning it into one large comingled water body of varying depths that create large stagnant areas where oxygen seasonally depletes and allows favorable conditions for mercury methylation between April and October. Almaden Lake is identified as a mercury remediation site and it also impacts the passage of California steelhead trout which utilize the Guadalupe Watershed.

In FY 2015, the project will spend $696,000 to:

- Prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR)
- Develop a staff recommended alternative to 30% design
- Develop a planning study report
- Request the Board to certify the EIR and approve the project for design

The project is currently estimated to cost up to $15 million to construct.

For more information, visit http://www.valleywater.org/Mercury/AlmadenLake.aspx.

Environmental stewardship

Another important element of the district's mission is to provide water resources stewardship. This entails integrating stewardship in our operations and capital projects as well as protecting and restoring habitat.

Some of the significant stewardship projects for FY 2015 are:

- Managing 300 acres of revegetation along streams – $1.3 million
- Updating a hydrologic model of two creeks – $250,000
- Completing the Feasibility Study for the South San Francisco Bay Shoreline, Economic Impact Area 11 – $1 million
- Complete 40 joint illegal encampment cleanups – $1.1 million

For FY 2015, the budget for SCW grants and partnerships totals $771,000:

- Trails and open space – $571,000
- Schools and non-profit funding for developing new ideas and technologies that focus on saving water – $100,000
- Hydration station installations – $100,000

For more information, visit valleywater.org/Services/HealthyCreeksandEcoSystems.aspx.

An integrated water system

Where does our water come from?

Santa Clara County by the numbers

Water supplies

30% local water
- 15% natural groundwater
- 10% from reservoirs to groundwater
- 5% from reservoirs to drinking water treatment plants

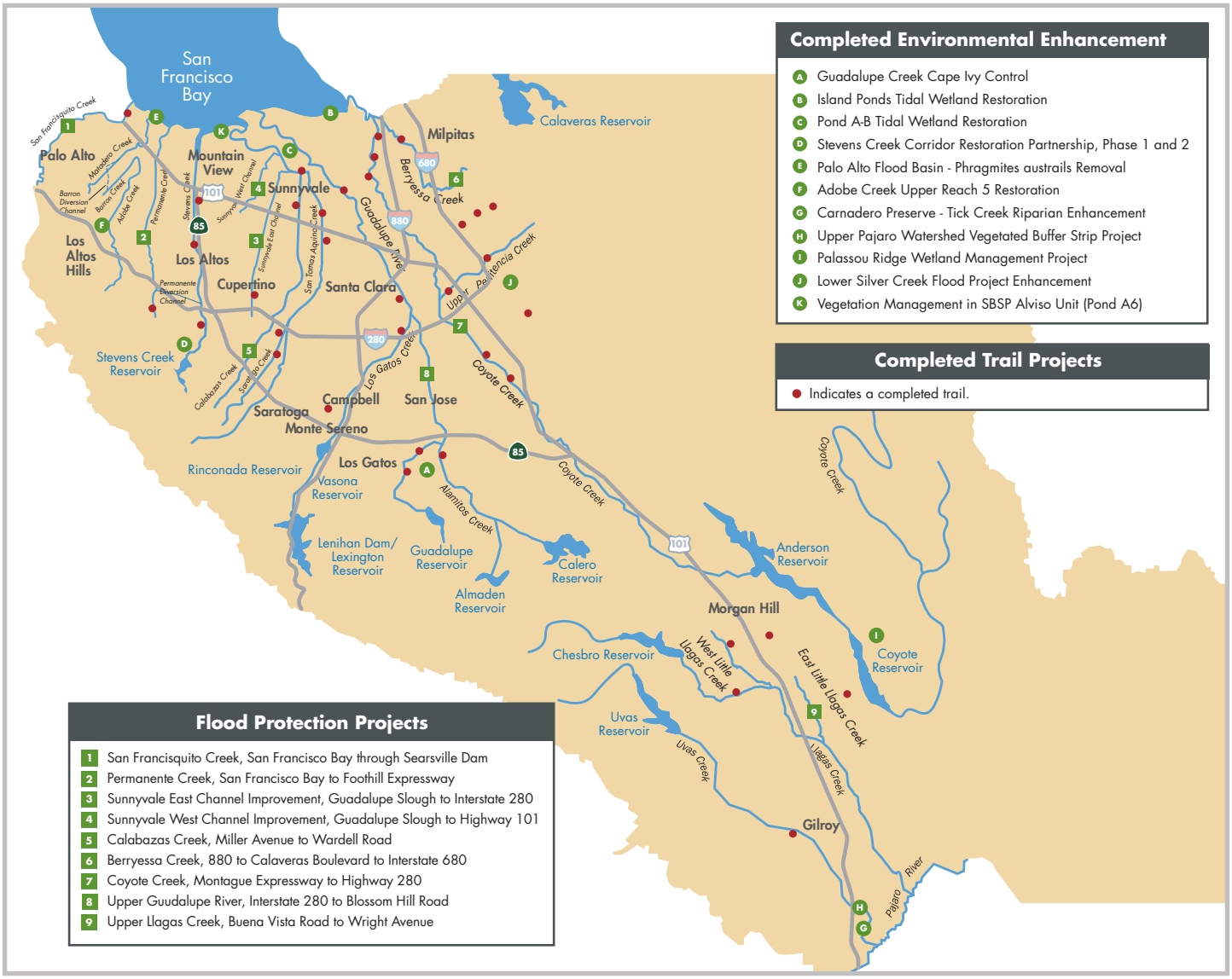
55% imported water
- 15% through Delta to replenish groundwater
- 25% through Delta to drinking water treatment plants
- 15% from Hetch Hetchy system

5% recycled water

90%
- 10% conservation savings

100%

Flood protection and stream stewardship projects



The district is one of a very few water agencies that manage water supply and flood protection, while providing stream stewardship. This is a great advantage as the district is best able to consider water supply impacts when altering a creek to provide flood protection, or consider impacts to the environment downstream as well as flood risks when operating water supply reservoirs.

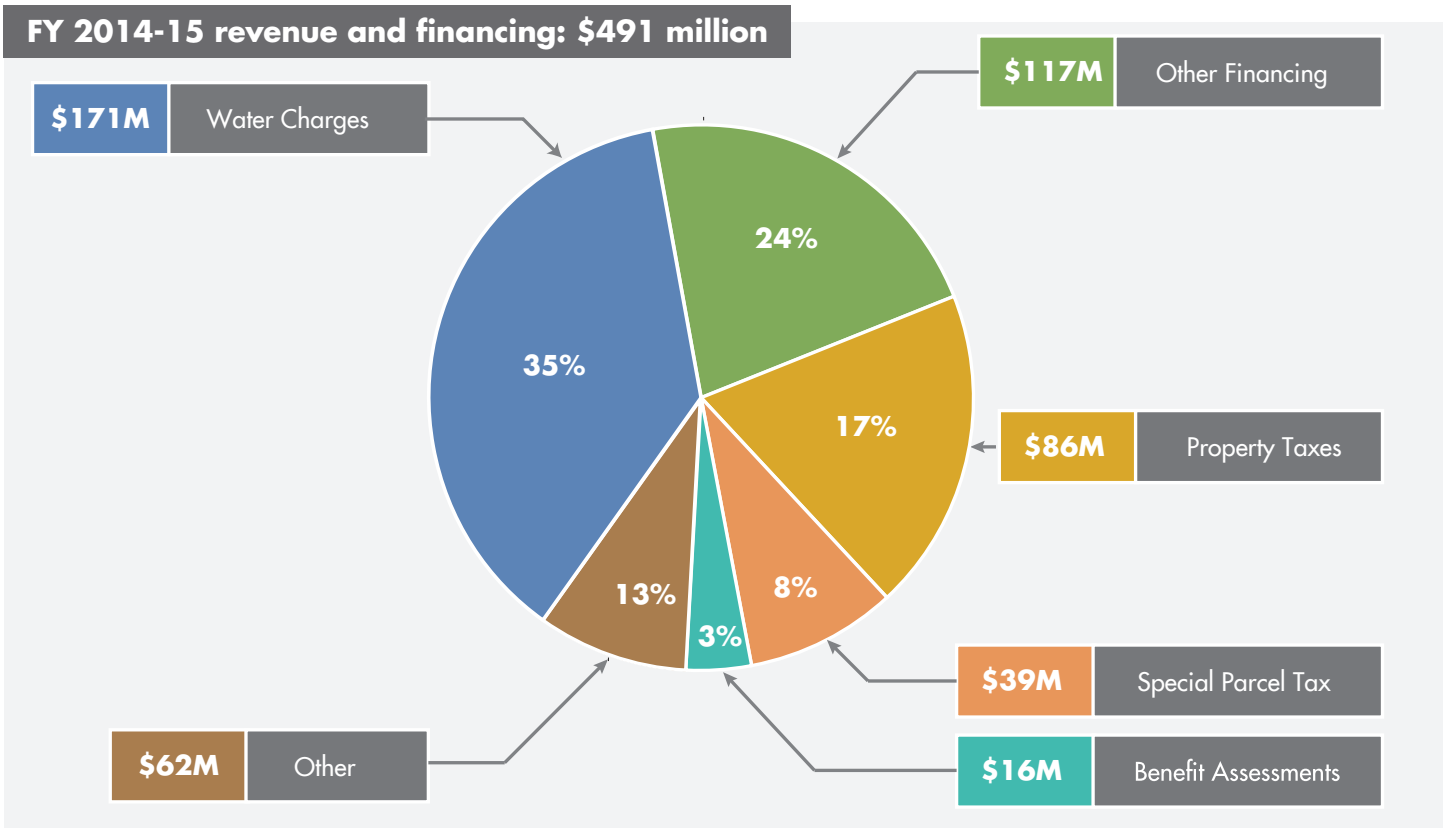
Both district operations and capital projects can have either a negative or positive effect on the critical life cycle of plants and animals. By integrating environmental principles in all its water supply and flood protection decisions, the district is able to minimize the negative effects as well as help restore habitat through mitigation projects. In addition, the district carries out environmental enhancement projects that create or restore tidal or riparian wetlands.

The map above shows some of the flood protection and the stream stewardship projects, including the Clean, Safe Creeks projects.

For more information, visit valleywater.org/Services/HealthyCreeksandEcoSystems.aspx.

District revenues

How is the district funded?



The district receives funding from a variety of sources. They include the sale of treated water, surface and recycled water; groundwater production charges; proceeds from ad valorem property taxes; Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection special parcel tax; benefit assessments that support financing for flood protection projects; interest earnings, cost-sharing agreements and grants.

The Special Parcel Tax, which provides funding for Safe, Clean Water, will expire in 2028.

Bringing federal, state and local funds

The district aggressively pursues external funding to supplement its principal revenue. For example, since 2008, the district has received more than $42.3 million from state subventions through federally authorized projects with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for flood protection projects. Similarly, by May 2014, the district had received more than $32.1 million in the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) stimulus funding.

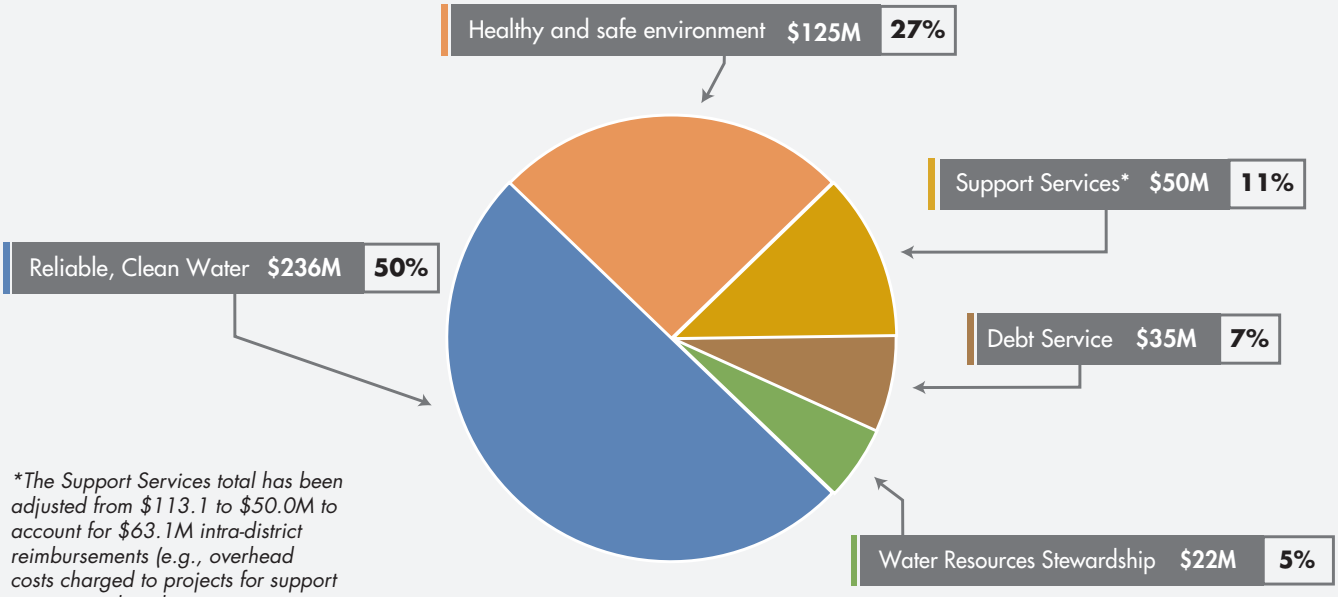
In FY 2015, the district is projected to bring in approximately $26.1 million in federal, state and local funds. Among the projects expected to receive external funding are:

- $8 million from the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for Lower Silver Creek Project
- $5 million from DWR for Berryessa Creek Flood Protection Project
- $4 million for San Francisquito Creek through the Joint Powers Authority
- $7 million in state funding for the Upper Llagas Flood Protection Project
- $732,000 in state funding for Lower Silver Creek Project
- $649,000 from San Benito Water District for San Felipe Reach 1 small capital improvements
- $400,000 from DWR for San Luis Reservoir Low Point Improvement
- $343,000 from the city of Sunnyvale for Wolfe Road Recycled Water Pipeline

District outlays

What does the FY 2015 budget pay for?

FY 2015 total outlays: $469.1 million*



**The Support Services total has been adjusted from $113.1 to $50.0M to account for $63.1M intra-district reimbursements (e.g., overhead costs charged to projects for support services such as human resources and information technology).*

Budgeted activities carry out the district's mission as defined by our board of directors through district "ends," or outcome-related policies.

The three policies are:

- There is a reliable, clean water supply for current and future generations (Reliable, Clean Water).
- There is a healthy and safe environment for residents, businesses and visitors, as well as for future generations (Natural Flood Protection).
- There is water resources stewardship to protect and enhance watersheds and natural resources and to improve the quality of life in Santa Clara County (Water Resources Stewardship).

The chart above shows projected expenditures for each of the three areas for FY 2015, plus debt service and support services.

Debt service reflects the debt incurred to finance projects providing reliable, clean water, natural flood protection and water resources stewardship. Support Services include governance and leadership; financial, legal, human and information system resources; and business assets. The Support Services budget of $113.1 million in the chart above include $63.1 million funded by intra-district overhead reimbursements.

Reliable, Clean Water – ***$236.3 million***

- Ensuring dam safety and maintenance
- Acquiring local and imported water supplies
- Delivering high-quality drinking and recycled water
- Managing infrastructure
- Conserving water

Healthy & Safe Environment – ***$125.5 million***

- Carrying out flood protection capital projects
- Maintaining stream capacity
- Inspecting and repairing assets
- Administering Water Resources Protection Ordinance
- Managing the Stream Maintenance Program

Water Resources Stewardship – ***$22.0 million***

- Meeting mitigation commitments
- Administering Environmental Enhancement Grants
- Stabilizing creek banks
- Removing trash from creeks
- Reducing effects of mercury in watersheds
- Administering trails and open space grants and joint use agreements

Succession planning

Investing in our future

The FY 2015 budget reflects an investment in the future, both in terms of infrastructure and human resources. In particular, the district wants to ensure that there is a sustainable and capable workforce that takes us into the future as the work becomes more complex and challenging.

As of May 2014, 57% of the organization becomes eligible for retirement within the next three years. This means action is needed to ensure the district does not experience an exit of talent that will result in a "brain drain" or affect the strong leadership of the organization.

The district's workforce analysis that was conducted in May 2014 indicates that 45% of Administration, 44% of the Water Utility, and 39% of Watershed staff are "at risk" of retiring.

As a result, operation outlays are up 2.4% compared with the adopted 2014 budget. Included in the operating costs are:

- Significant investments in training and staff development, including $890,000 in non-mandatory training. This $674,309 increase over last year's budget is largely driven by the succession planning effort to prepare for the potential wave of retirements.

- The development of programs geared toward the retention and attraction of current and future generations of employees (i.e., Wellness Program, Rotation Program, College Internship program, Skilled Trades Internship Program).

- The start of a capital project to upgrade and expand our administrative financial system, or enterprise resource planning (ERP) solution. This solution will fully automate the district's financial and human resources management functions and includes planning, budgeting, and procurement functionality.

These investments are needed to make sure that we have a capable workforce that can continue to provide critical services to the community including an upgrade and expansion to our administrative financial system.

Financial stability and future planning

Water charges raised to maintain and rehabilitate critical infrastructure

For FY 2015, the district board adopted a 9.9% increase (average of $2.31 per month per household) in the municipal and industrial groundwater production charge for the North County and a 4.6% increase (average of 48 cents per month) in the South County. The increases were necessary to cover operating cost increases and critical investments in the water supply infrastructure, imported water supply reliability, and new water supply development.

The charges vary between the two water utility zones—Zone W-2 for North County and Zone W-5 for South County—because the two zones are substantially separate and distinct with entirely different costs of providing service.

The North County, which overlays the Santa Clara groundwater subbasin, north of Metcalf Road, is densely populated and has more infrastructure, including three drinking water treatment plants, to serve mostly municipal and industrial water needs.

The South County, which overlays the entire Llagas groundwater subbasin from Metcalf Road south to the Pajaro River, is more sparsely populated. It relies on groundwater to serve roughly 50% agricultural and 50% non-agricultural water needs. Although no treated water is produced in South County, it receives imported water to recharge the groundwater subbasin.

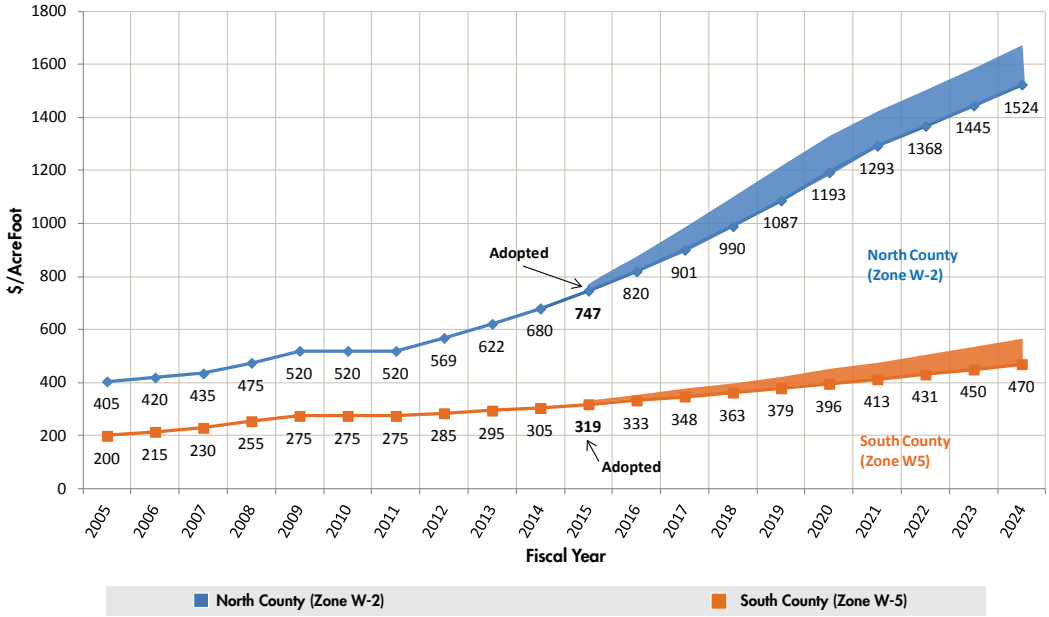
The latest increases in charges are critical to carry out infrastructure repair and replacement projects and fund essential operations, such as operating an extensive water-supply system, importing water and running and maintaining water treatment plants, to ensure an uninterrupted supply of water.

Many of the district's reservoirs are currently under storage restrictions because the dams are not seismically safe. Similarly, some of the pipelines, valves and treatment plant equipment are nearing the end of their useful life and must be replaced.

In addition, the Silicon Valley is heavily dependent on imported water delivered through the Delta, which is in ecological decline and becoming less reliable as a water source. To reduce our reliance on the Delta, the district is making significant investments to expand the use of locally sourced recycled water.

Costs are also rising because of increasingly stringent drinking water regulations that make it necessary to invest in new treatment technologies.

Groundwater production charges for municipal and industrial uses



The lower end of the ranges (line immediately below the shaded areas) represents the adopted groundwater projection charges for FY 2014-15 and projected for FY 2015-2016 through FY 2023-2024. The corresponding future trajectory is based on the assumption that operating services will continue at the level budgeted in FY 2015. The high end of the range (line immediately above the shaded areas) represents the groundwater production charges required to fund all the operations and capital projects identified by water utility staff to meet the board's Ends Policies over the next few years. Future uncertainties could result in the identification of additional capital or operations projects that are not reflected in the high end of the range.

Value of water

Groundwater: Investing in reliability

Groundwater is the foundation of our water supply, meeting about 40% of the demand. Approximately 160,000 acre-feet of groundwater is pumped by local water retailers and private well owners each year.

Local communities have relied on groundwater since the 1850s, but excessive pumping in the early 1900s led to overdraft and land subsidence, causing the land to sink. As the graph below shows, the groundwater decline was briefly halted after the district constructed reservoirs to capture more local water and recharge the groundwater basin. However, the explosive post-WWII growth combined with a major drought from 1940-46, put a severe strain on the local water resources.

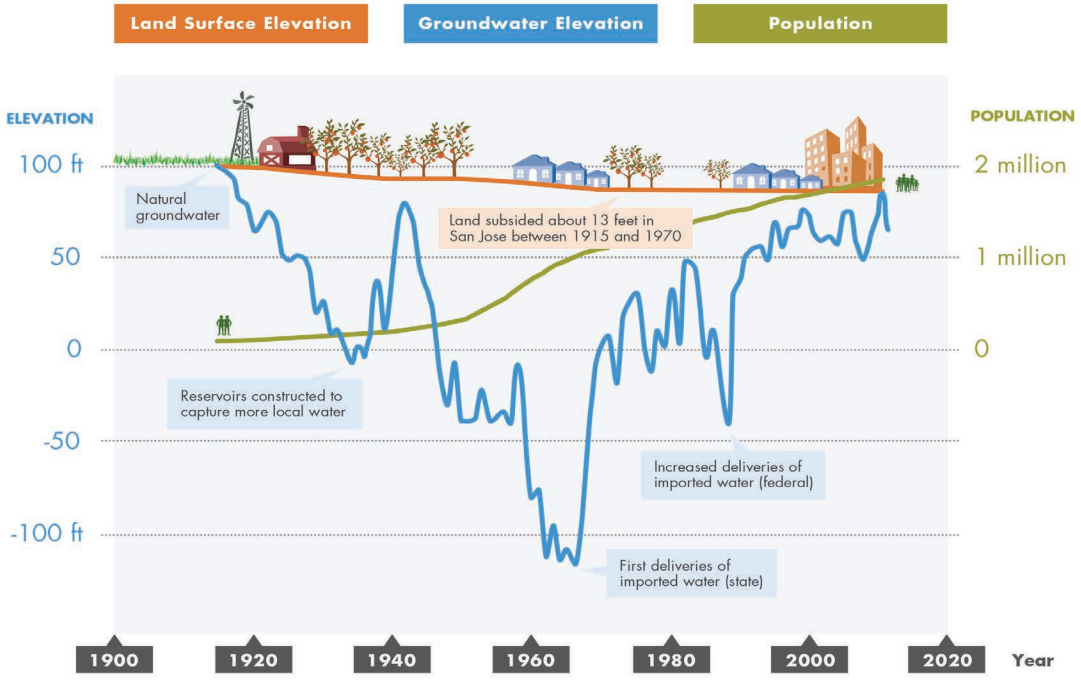
This trend was halted in 1969, a result of the district actively managing the groundwater to replenish the aquifer with local and imported water. The program includes management and operation of dams, pipelines and recharge ponds. On average, the district's recharge program replenishes twice the amount of water replenished naturally.

The district's treated water deliveries and water conservation and recycling programs also help protect groundwater by reducing the amount of water that needs to be pumped.

In addition, the district monitors and protects groundwater quality by sampling a number of deep wells throughout the county. It also ensures wells are properly constructed and sealed, conducts technical studies, and works with regulatory and land use agencies to prevent or minimize contamination. The vast storage capacity in groundwater basins also serves as protection against droughts. It allows the district to store excess water in wet years for use during droughts. Recharging and monitoring groundwater also prevents saltwater intrusion in the north part of the county.

Active management of groundwater is vital to protect against groundwater overdraft, land subsidence, and salt water intrusion. With the extensive infrastructure in place today, even a small amount of subsidence would be financially devastating.

Get more information at valleywater.org/Services/Groundwater.aspx.



A graphic representation not intended as a technical exhibit.

Value of water

A Gallon of **TAP WATER**
less than a cent

A Gallon of*

$9.50

A Gallon of*

$34.30

A Gallon of*

$3.65

A Gallon of*

$3.50

*(*Prices based on California averages.)*

Tap water – a true bargain

In Santa Clara County, on average, a gallon of tap water costs less than a cent. It is a true bargain considering the large infrastructure, the energy and expertise it takes to treat and provide safe and clean water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. When compared with the cost of other products we use every day, tap water is clearly one of the best deals around.

Wholesale agency rate comparison

Wholesale Agencies	FY 2014	FY 2015	
SCVWD North W-2 (Groundwater production per AF)	$680	9.9%	Adopted
SCVWD North W-2 (Treated Water per AF)	$780	8.5%	Adopted
SCVWD South W-5 (Groundwater production per AF)	$305	4.6%	Adopted
Metropolitan Water District (Treated Water per AF)[1]	$1,005	1.5%	Adopted
Metropolitan Water District (Untreated Water per AF)[1]	$708	1.5%	Adopted
Orange County Water District (Groundwater per AF)	$276	6.5%	Adopted
San Diego County Water Authority (Treated Water per AF)[1]	$1,396	2.9%	Adopted
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (Treated Water per AF)[2]	$1,067	19.6%	Adopted
Zone 7 Water District (Treated Water per AF)[1]	$970	3.0%	Projected

[1]MWD, SDCWA and Zone 7 rates are based on a calendar year. (i.e. 2015 rate would be effective on 1/1/2015)
[2]FY 14 SFPUC rate excludes BAWSCA bond surcharge

From left to right: Directors Tony Estremera, Dennis Kennedy, Barbara Keegan, Richard P. Santos, Nai Hsueh, Brian A. Schmidt, Linda J. LeZotte

Tony Estremera
Chair
District 6

Brian A. Schmidt
Vice Chair
District 7

Dennis Kennedy
District 1

Barbara Keegan
District 2

Richard P. Santos
District 3

Linda J. LeZotte
District 4

Nai Hsueh
District 5

Governance and Board of Directors

Pursuant to the District Act, the district's board of directors governs the district (California Water Code, Chapter 60, Water Code Appendix, §§ 1-35) and directs the CEO and board-appointed officers. The board is composed of seven members; each elected from equally populated jurisdictions drawn through a formal process. Board members serve overlapping four-year terms and elect a new chair and vice-chair annually.

The board holds regular public meetings and special board meetings, as needed. Board agendas and supporting materials are posted 10 days in advance, providing the public sufficient notice. The board meetings are also broadcast on the internet and are accessible in a web archive. In fact, the district is the only Northern California water agency that broadcasts its board meetings.

How to find out more

Interested in learning more about the Santa Clara Valley Water District, our finances and our budget? Just visit www.valleywater.org, and click on "About Us." You'll find financial information, including the adopted FY 2015 budget.

For questions on the district's financial planning and budget, contact Najon Chu, Chief Financial Officer at (408) 630-2208.

Follow us on:

/scvwd

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save20gallons.org

To get eNews, email info@valleywater.org

(408) 265-2600

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